

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—4 and 8—The Old Homestead.
 BLOU OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—A Brass Monkey.
 BROADWAY THEATRE—2 and 8—Mr. Barnes of New York.
 CASINO—2 and 8—The Yemassee of the Grand.
 DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8—The Lottery of Love.
 DOCKSTADT—2 and 8—Minstrels.
 EDEN MUSIC—Wax Tablets.
 GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—The Kaffir Diamond.
 HARRISON'S PARK THEATRE—2 and 8—Waddy Goggin.
 LYCEUM THEATRE—2 and 8—The Lottery of Love.
 MADISON AVE. AND 37TH ST.—Day and Evening—Jura
 and the Crucifixion.
 MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8—A Legal Wreck.
 NIBLO'S—2 and 8—The Stowaway.
 STAR THEATRE—2 and 8—Tilly Tilly.
 STANDARD THEATRE—2 and 8—Philip Herra.
 37TH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—A Red Coquette.
 14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—Fascination.
 30th AVE. AND 83D ST.—American Institute Fair.
 6TH AVE. AND 19TH ST.—Gettysburg.

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OFFICE FURNITURE
 In Great Variety, manufactured by
 111 Fulton-st., New York.
 Desks, Library Tables, &c.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.
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 received at the following branch offices in New York:
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 No. 207 Broadway, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
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 No. 1007 Broadway, near 60th st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
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 No. 120 East 125th-st., open until 7:30 p. m.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1888.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Minister Phelps had an interview with
 Lord Salisbury relative to Lord Sackville's letter;
 the British Premier has sent dispatches to Lord
 Sackville deploring his action. Presiding
 Justice Hannen, of the Parnell Commission, inti-
 mated to Sir Richard Webster that his speech in
 behalf of "The Times" was long enough.
 A Boulangist meeting in Paris broke up in a fight.
 The strained relations between Germany
 and the Vatican may lead to the recall of the
 German Envoy at Rome, Baron Von Scholcher.

Domestic.—Chauncey M. Depew made a speech
 in Buffalo. Mr. Powderly emphatically re-
 iterated his adherence to Protection. There
 were twenty-three new cases of yellow fever
 and two deaths at Jacksonville. General Harrison
 had few callers. Judge Thurman spoke in
 Lima, Ohio. Admiral David D. Porter
 recommended improvement in the apprentice sys-
 tem of the Navy.

City and Suburban.—Mrs. Thomas J. Lynch,
 while suffering from delirium due to illness, threw
 herself from a third-story window of the Hotel
 Bristol, Forty-second-st. and Fifth-ave., and was
 killed. A rousing Republican mass-meeting
 for workmen held at Cooper Union.
 Bedell, the forger, explained in court the method
 by which he swindled his employers. The
 third day of registration showed a considerable
 gain over the same day in 1884. Colonel
 Gerard L. McKee died. Stocks dull with a
 general appreciation in values, closing strong.

The Weather.—Indications for to-day: Warmer,
 with rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 59
 degrees; lowest, 50; average, 53 1-4.

This is positively the last day for registra-
 tion in this city. Republicans of New-York
 perform this duty without delay. Don't put it
 off until too late. You can register between
 8 a. m. and 9 p. m. Register!!

In defiance of precedent and established rules
 of propriety, the President of the United States
 is to make a personal appeal to-day to the voters
 of this city for support in his candidacy for re-
 election. "The Sun" is authority for the state-
 ment that nothing like this has ever occurred
 before in our history. Mr. Cleveland's appeal
 will be a silent one, it is true, but it can pass
 scarcely less significance than a stump speech.
 In the light of his repeated violations of solemn
 pledges, and his erratic course in other respects,
 it is less surprising than it otherwise would be
 that Mr. Cleveland refuses to follow in the
 footsteps of his predecessors.

The earnest appeal of the Republican Club
 of the City of New-York deserves to be heeded.
 Especially should it be brought to the attention
 of any Republicans who may deem it their
 duty to vote for Mr. Hewitt. Whatever reason
 may have been influential in inclining them to
 support Mr. Hewitt two years ago, there is none
 whatever now. The Republican candidate is
 so strong and excellent, and the enemy is so
 seriously divided, that the prospect of Republi-
 can success is increasing from day to day.
 The only thing essential to complete success is
 that every Republican shall stand by his party.
 This splendid opportunity to "redeem and re-
 form the government of the city" by the elec-
 tion of Colonel Erhardt ought not to be thrown
 away.

It was not to be expected that the third day
 of registration would show so large a total as
 the phenomenal figures of the first and second
 days. Yesterday's result, however, is in excess
 of the third day in any previous year. The
 number of voters enrolled was 68,041, and the
 total for the three days thus far is 252,833,
 an increase of 44,642 over the corresponding

days in 1884. One last chance to register re-
 mains. At 9 o'clock to-night the books will
 be finally closed, and all who remain unregis-
 tered at that time will be debarred from the
 privilege and duty of voting. It is of the ut-
 most importance that no Republican shall be
 disfranchised at the election ten days hence.
 Therefore, do not fail to register!

MR. BLAINE'S ARRANGEMENT.

The magnificent demonstration which packed
 the enormous structure at Madison Square on
 Thursday night was indeed, as Democratic
 papers snarlingly observe, a testimony to the
 remarkable popularity of Mr. Blaine. The
 scene when he entered the house was indeed
 one rarely witnessed, and one which probably
 no other living American could have produced.
 But then, the great demonstration was some-
 thing more. It testified most eloquently to the
 strength of the protective sentiment in this
 stronghold of free-trade Democracy.

To appreciate this, it should be noted that
 several speakers prior to Mr. Blaine's arrival
 had thoroughly tested the character and tem-
 per of the vast audience, even when it was
 largest and most impatient. Many times they
 had touched upon purely Irish topics, and these
 had been received with applause in which
 about three-quarters of the great audience
 seemed to join heartily. But at other times
 they had appealed to the protective sentiment,
 and then there had been more general and
 hearty applause than at any other time during
 the whole evening. It was a vast gathering,
 of which about three-fourths were citizens of
 Irish extraction, but nearly all were earnest
 and ardent protectionists.

By these facts Mr. Blaine's speech and its
 effect are to be judged. When he entered there
 was a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm,
 in which, however, a portion of the audience
 took but little part. When he spoke earnestly
 and strongly of the attempt by a British Min-
 ister in this country to sway voters to favor a
 Presidential candidate, his indignant censure
 met the approval of a great proportion of his
 hearers. But when he showed that British
 interest in Mr. Cleveland's election was largely
 due to British anxiety to break down the pro-
 tective system in this country, the feeling of
 the audience seemed stronger and more gen-
 eral than at any other time. Beyond a doubt,
 Mr. Blaine touched the sympathy and com-
 manded the intelligent approval of the great
 majority of American citizens, in resenting and
 rebuking the effort of a British Minister to
 promote British manufacturing and trading
 interests, by helping to overthrow the Ameri-
 can policy under which this Nation has attained
 such a magnificent development.

The letter of the British Minister is of im-
 portance and kindles just indignation, not
 merely or mainly because it was a violation of
 diplomatic proprieties. It is of comparatively
 little consequence to Americans whether Lord
 Sackville has served his sovereign with skill,
 with tact or with scrupulous attention to et-
 quette. But it is of the greatest consequence
 for them to know that the British Govern-
 ment does in fact long for Mr. Cleveland's election,
 because it is convinced that he will favor a
 distinctively British instead of an American
 policy in our National affairs. Lord Sackville
 has had the very best opportunity to know
 whereof he speaks. When he affirms that the
 President can be expected to serve English in-
 terests and to act in accord with the wishes of
 the English Government, especially with re-
 gard to the defence of American industries,
 that statement is of great weight. Its force
 and importance would not be lessened in the
 slightest degree if the British Minister, because
 of his violation of official proprieties, should be
 invited to some other sphere of duty.

SOME DIPLOMATIC PARALLELS.

The British Minister's blunder has driven
 the Democratic managers to the verge of de-
 spair. They are casting about to see whether
 anything can be done to retrieve impending
 disaster. There are frantic outcries from Democ-
 ratic journals for the immediate recall of Lord
 Burchard, as he has already been grimly named.
 As their solicitude is shared by members of
 the Cabinet, it is not improbable that the Presi-
 dent has already been importuned by his closest
 political advisers to counteract the fatal effects
 of Lord Sackville's correspondence by a bold
 stroke like the Retaliation Message. An abrupt
 request for the dismissal of the British Minister
 would be a paltry expedient, for it would not
 remove the sting of his meddlesome interven-
 tion on behalf of the candidate whose election
 England desires from motives of enlightened
 self-interest. It is, however, the only sug-
 gestion Democratic journals have to offer in
 this crisis of their party's fortunes. It may
 not be premature to discuss it in the light of
 diplomatic precedents.

Three parallels have already been drawn in
 these columns—the cases of Ministers Genet,
 Catanzary and Jackson. To these "The Sun"
 adds another—that of Poussin, the French Min-
 ister, whose recall was demanded by President
 Taylor. The list may be extended by refer-
 ences to the Yrujo and several other similar
 cases. Since the foundation of the Govern-
 ment the American people have been jealous
 of the interference of foreign Ambassadors in
 public and political affairs. Washington him-
 self sanctioned this feeling when, in his fare-
 well address, he said: "Against the insidious
 wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to be-
 lieve me, fellow-citizens, the jealousy of a free
 people ought to be constantly awake, since his-
 tory and experience prove that foreign influence
 is among the most baneful foes of republican
 government." The first President demanded
 the recall of Genet, the French Minister, for
 participating in American public affairs and
 for denouncing the conduct of the Administration
 and Congress. He was also extremely
 sensitive to criticism of American representa-
 tives abroad, particularly Mr. Morris and Mr.
 Monroe in France, for giving advice and sup-
 port to political parties. It was during his
 Administration that avoidance of political in-
 terference by Ambassadors and Consuls became
 a recognized canon of American diplomacy.

The dismissal of Yrujo, the Spanish Min-
 ister, in 1806 was grounded on an attempt on
 his part to influence an American newspaper to
 advocate his view of a boundary question then
 in controversy between the two Governments.
 This was held to be a case of unwarrantable
 interference with public opinion. The Jack-
 son episode followed in 1810, the offence of
 the British Minister being a series of wanton
 reflections upon the good faith of the Secre-
 tary of State and the Administration. Con-
 gress passed a joint resolution sustaining the
 Madison Administration in dismissing him and
 declaring his course to be indecorous and in-
 sulting. Poussin, the French Minister, was
 furnished with his passports by President Tay-
 lor for referring contemptuously to the Ameri-
 can Administration and Navy in his communi-
 cations with the State Department. His lan-
 guage was held to be insulting, and he was
 promptly rebuffed for his discourtesy. Cata-
 zary's offences were of a more personal nature.
 He rendered himself odious to the Grant Ad-

ministration and was forced to retire from
 Washington.

These cases, while not bearing a close re-
 semblance to the present instance, serve the
 general purpose of furnishing a basis for com-
 parison. Lord Sackville has not made himself
 personally obnoxious to the Administration as
 Catanzary, Jackson and Poussin succeeded in
 doing in their time; nor has he taken part in
 public affairs as openly and recklessly as Yrujo
 and Genet did ninety years ago. He has at-
 tempted to influence the opinion of voters in a
 political election; and this is a most serious and
 flagrant offence; but he has not acted, as the
 other Ministers mentioned had done, in hostility
 to the Administration of the day. On the con-
 trary, he admires that Administration and has
 desired to aid it in remaining in power. At
 the same time, his assistance has tended to dis-
 credit not only that Administration, but the
 Senate as well. His letter to his California
 correspondent was designed to convey the idea
 that the President was insincere and disingenuous
 in his Retaliation Message precisely as
 the Republican Senate had been influenced
 solely by partisanship in its rejection of the
 Fisheries Treaty. If there were any doubt
 respecting the construction of his letter, he re-
 moved it himself in one of the published inter-
 views when he declared: "Of course, I under-
 stand that both the action of the Senate and
 the President's letter of retaliation were for
 political effect. In a general election it is but
 natural that every point should be seized upon
 by both parties which would have an effect
 upon the voters." These efforts to the Ad-
 ministration and Senate furnish the main
 ground for aggressive action against him, if
 the Administration be bent upon a display of
 temper.

SOME DEMOCRATIC FALSEHOODS.

Democratic mendacity always becomes more
 audacious, unscrupulous and shameless as Elec-
 tion Day draws near. The Democratic papers
 are now indulging freely in unblushing false-
 hoods concerning the recent detection, arrest
 and conviction of a tramp repeater downtown.
 Now it is a positive matter of sworn affidavits
 that this case of fraudulent registration was
 detected by a Republican, that the proofs were
 gathered and the formal complaint made by a
 Republican; that the \$2,000 reward for the
 detection and punishment of the offender was
 paid by a Republican Committee, having been
 taken for that purpose from the fund set apart
 by the Republican National Committee and
 made up from Republican contributions.

The man who was convicted of fraudulent
 registration was not a Republican at all. He
 was a tramp "floater" of no principles and no
 party affiliations, who intended, if he succeeded
 in his illegal registration, to sell his vote to the
 highest bidder. The highest bidder would
 certainly have been found among some of the
 furious Democratic partisans in the city, who
 have allowed their feelings over the Mayoralty
 contest and other faction fights here to become
 white-hot. The Democratic papers which have
 distorted the truth in this matter, and have
 tried to turn to the discredit of the Republi-
 can party a most creditable, honorable and
 successful plan to punish fraudulent registra-
 tion, and to prevent fraudulent votes, are so
 wild and reckless in their misrepresentations
 that nothing which they can say concerning
 political matters will be accepted as trust-
 worthy by any fair-minded person.

TO REPUBLICAN EDITORS.

The vest-pocket vote will be important this
 year in this State. There will be many Democ-
 rats, faithful to their party on National issues,
 who will yet have too much self-respect to vote
 for David B. Hill. There are Democrats who
 want to vote against Cleveland, but who will
 hardly like to do it openly. The Republicans
 must see that this is made easy for them. It
 takes courage for even a conscientious Democ-
 rat to break away from his party. There will
 be many such men who will not care to apply
 to Republicans for ballots, and who will not
 be in a way to get them without doing so. A
 very simple method of meeting this want will
 be for every Republican paper in the State to
 print the Republican ticket, being careful to
 have it properly "backed," so that any person
 desiring to do so can cut it out and vote it.
 In this way any Democrat who wants to vote
 for Harrison as the representative of protection
 or Warner Miller as the candidate of the law-
 abiding classes can get a ballot, which he can
 slip into his vest-pocket and make use of on
 Election Day without any of his Democratic
 friends being the wiser.

THE TRIBUNE will print such ballots several
 days before election, and would respectfully
 suggest that the Republican papers throughout
 the State should do the same, giving notice in
 advance of the publication. Great care should
 be taken that the ballot be exactly correct, not
 only in the spelling of the names of candidates,
 but that the letter of the law as to the style of
 printing, etc., be strictly complied with. To
 make sure of this, editors will do well to ob-
 tain ballots from the State Committee, or to
 copy them from THE TRIBUNE, which will give
 them accurately.

In addition to this, ballots ought to be sent
 to every voter in the State, if possible. No
 Democratic vest-pocket that yawns for a Republi-
 can ballot should be allowed to go empty.

A CANDIDATE ABOVE SLANDER.

Once more General Harrison has satisfied the
 highest estimate of his character and temper-
 ment under circumstances peculiarly adapted
 to test both. The miserable falsehood that
 imputed to him the sentiment that a dollar a
 day is enough for a laboring man was never
 believed by a single man who had any means
 of knowing the truth, nor proclaimed by a
 single man who had the decency to acknowl-
 edge the truth. The respectable Democrats
 of Indiana have refused to employ it as cam-
 paign ammunition. It has prolonged a feeble
 existence only through the malignant efforts
 of men whose hostility is one of the Republi-
 can candidate's most honorable possessions,
 and it gave its last gasp on Thursday in In-
 dianapolis in the presence of a great concourse
 of honest workmen.

No personal solicitude moved General Har-
 rison to an explicit and absolute denial of the
 words which malice had put in his mouth. He
 was actuated by a feeling which he thus ex-
 pressed to the enthusiastic laborers before him:
 "I felt that in return I could not but say
 what I have said, not because you need to be
 assured of my friendliness, but in recognition
 of a confidence that falsehood and slander could
 not shake." This simple avowal and the whole
 speech from which it is quoted serve to show
 the fibre of the speaker. A candidate who,
 after the stress and strain of a campaign and
 on the eve of the election, takes up an inquiry
 personal to himself, in which his mind and
 heart are both exposed to scrutiny, and who
 makes it the medium of a clearer revelation of
 his innate nobility of spirit, accomplishes a
 task which most candidates might well seek to
 avoid. General Harrison made no use of invec-
 tive and recrimination and no sacrifice of
 dignity. He was easily equal to the difficult

situation, because he was content to honor those
 before him by telling the plain truth simply.

THE CLERGYMEN'S APPEAL.

The appeal of 229 clergymen to the voters
 of New-York, which we published yesterday,
 was a most extraordinary document. We doubt
 if its like has ever been seen in a State cam-
 paign. Here was a great body of clergymen,
 representing the Presbyterians, Baptists,
 Methodists, Roman Catholics, Congregational-
 ists, Episcopals, Hebrews, Reformed Dutch
 and Independents, acting without distinction of
 party in calling upon the citizens of New-
 York to rise above all ordinary political con-
 siderations and vote for Warner Miller as the
 candidate whom it is a duty to support. They
 declare that they do this because they "are
 charged with the responsibility of being teach-
 ers of public morals." They call the attention
 of the people of the State to the following facts:

First—Governor D. B. Hill, a candidate for the office
 of Chief Executive of the State, was induced by the
 Liquor Dealers' Association, assembled in Buffalo
 before his nomination.

Second—He secured that support by vetoing the
 avowed opponent of all restrictive legislation, being
 the acts of the Legislature on that subject, including
 that by which it was attempted to banish the sale of
 liquors from the Capitol and public buildings of the
 State.

Third—He has opposed, by the use of his veto, all
 attempts to purify and keep inviolate the ballot,
 and by published utterances and official acts allied him-
 self with the most dangerous and lawless elements of
 the Commonwealth, showing by his utterances and ac-
 tual alliance with the saloon, which is in direct opposi-
 tion to the work of the Church, morality and good
 order.

Fourth—Opposed to this champion of the dram-shop
 we have presented to us the Hon. Warner Miller as a
 candidate for the office of Chief Executive, who in
 his personal character and by his repeated public
 declarations has placed himself unequivocally on the
 side of moral and political reform, while his private
 character and public life are sufficient guarantee of good
 faith.

Fifth—The power of the saloon, the baser elements of
 society, and, as we have every reason to believe, an im-
 mense corruption fund raised from the liquor traffic,
 are arrayed against him.

Sixth—Therefore, we, the undersigned, appeal to all
 good citizens who are in sympathy with the cause of
 temperance, a pure ballot, the sanctity of the Sabbath
 and moral order, irrespective of political affiliation,
 to give their hearty support to the Hon. Warner Miller
 for the office of Governor of the State of New-York.

To this terrible arraignment are attached the
 names of many of our foremost clergymen.
 Would they have done this if they had not felt
 that the coming election presented a real
 emergency? Ought not any respectable Democ-
 rat, who may think of voting for David B.
 Hill, to pause and consider the solemn protest
 of this great body of representative and con-
 scientious men?

THE BIBLE AND FREE TRADE.

"The Standard" prints the following interest-
 ing letter from Bishop Huntington, Protestant
 Episcopal Bishop for Central New-York:
 Syracuse, Oct. 22, 1888.

My Dear..... You are well aware
 that my convictions are and have been for years on
 the side of what is known as Free Trade. They rest,
 however, as you know equally well, on grounds of
 Christian morality, and not on the grounds of the
 Fatherhood of God, rather than on any
 philosophy or economy in politics. This political
 action, official or personal, can be separated from
 Christian morality, or from the principles of justice
 and right by any Christian man, of course I do not
 believe. What is required by the laws of the King-
 dom of God, as declared in the New Testament, must
 be always and everywhere best for human society,
 in all its conditions and nationalities, and it will so
 appear in the long run, whatever may happen this
 fall. The same standard of conduct that makes me
 always a "Free Trader," makes me this year in this
 State a voter for Electoral Reform and High License.

Every reader will regret that Bishop Hun-
 tington did not expand his letter sufficiently to
 say why men should be Free Traders because
 they believe in "the Brotherhood of Men under
 the Fatherhood of God." Would the good
 Bishop demonstrate "the Brotherhood of Men"
 by voting away part of the wages of the me-
 chanic who may be his neighbor? Would his
 devotion to "the Brotherhood of Men" lead
 him to take the last crust of bread out of the
 mouth of his own child to give it to the child
 of a stranger who was in no greater need?
 Would he not rather feel that his first duty was
 to his kindred and his neighbors?

It is easy to understand why Bishop Hun-
 tington should be in favor of Electoral Reform
 and High License, and we are glad that it is
 so. As he is a Christian clergyman, it could
 hardly be otherwise. He can find abundant
 precedent in the Bible for his stand on both
 these issues, for they are, in reality, moral
 questions. "They afflict the just, they take a
 bribe, and they turn aside the poor in the gate
 from their right," says the Prophet Amos.
 Electoral Reform is aimed at a system under
 which bribery flourishes, and to the poor are de-
 nied their just privileges. There is many a
 word, too, in Scripture to be quoted in favor of
 that practical system of lessening temptation
 which we call High License.

But we do not recall any text that teaches
 free trade, and most regret that the Bishop's
 letter was not more specific. A just regard for
 the welfare of one's own kindred and people,
 which is all that is implied in the protective
 system, is not inconsistent with any of the
 teachings of the New Testament, as we under-
 stand them. Did not St. Paul say, "But if any
 provide not for his own, and especially for
 those of his own house, he hath denied the
 faith and is worse than an infidel"?

We must crave the indulgence of readers who
 find THE TRIBUNE overladen nowadays with poli-
 tics. In a fortnight we are going to have a
 change; in fact, a good many changes. There
 will be a change in the atmosphere—especially in
 Washington—a change in the temper of the post
 offices throughout the country, a change in the
 British Legislation, a change in the "change of good
 citizens. As the times change, THE TRIBUNE will
 change with them, and its columns will be full
 of new news, the new conditions suggest-
 ing with us a fortnight longer, and you won't
 find politics so burdensome.

There is great disgust here at the aspersion mass
 which Lord Sackville seems to have got into. He
 is a man of honor, and you should not let him
 be a victim of the "change of good citizens." He
 has a brief term here, but his foolishness probably puts
 an end to his career of performance. (Special London
 dispatch to "The New-York Times" (Globe).)

The moribund "Times" may be pardoned for
 welcoming the feeble glow of resurrection of
 which it was conscious when it ascertained that
 a real live British Minister had actually increased
 its circulation by sending one of its editorialists to
 California. But apparently it now realizes that
 Lord Sackville has not long delayed its progress
 to the tomb.

According to "The New-York Times" report,
 Judge Thurman began his speech the other day
 at the Cincinnati Exposition as follows:
 Sir Friends, When you decide that I should come
 down here in the centre of this building to speak to you
 the words I have to say you forget one thing. You for-
 get to provide me a turn-table.

menage patronage of the Government to procure his re-
 nomination and secure his re-election.

Right you are, Judge! You do need a turn-
 table desperately and constantly; but you have
 had it and have been using it. Never was there
 a more conspicuous illustration of the power of
 the best geared turn-table than you daily exhibit.

The unregistered voter who does not register
 to-day will find on election day that it is a con-
 dition that confronts him—not a theory.

I would like to be excused from having anything
 to do with politics in the United States.—(Lord Sac-
 kville to the Associated Press.)

Very well, your Lordship, you are excused.

It is only fair and magnanimous to allow the
 Democratic side a final opportunity of presenting
 its case to the American public. We have, there-
 fore, allowed their distinguished foreign advocate,
 Lord Sackville, to plead the cause of the English
 candidate in a final issue of THE TRIBUNE series of
 campaign extras. His correspondence with an
 American voter is reprinted in good, fair type,
 together with his own interview authenticating
 the letters and Secretary Bayard's comments upon
 the transaction. Having been thus impartial and
 generous in according to the English-Democratic
 party a hearing, we are forced by regard for the
 feelings of our Republican constituency to re-
 publish Mr. Blaine's strictures upon this diplo-
 matic and partisan appeal. His speech, delivered
 on Thursday evening, will be found what Mr.
 Greeley used to call "mighty interesting reading"
 for everybody. This Extra, No. 110, entitled
 "Cleveland's Burehurd," will be sold at the rate
 of two copies for one cent, with the usual discounts
 by the thousand.

"The Baron Would Blush" is a headline which
 we copy from "The New-York Times" (Dem.).
 The reference is not to Baron Sackville, and the
 Democratic sheet in question had no intention
 of hurting his feelings. Besides, Baron Sackville
 shows no indication of blushing. He brazenly
 says that he doesn't care.

Weather Prophet Devoe begins business promptly
 this year. He has already opened the season
 of 1888-89 by predicting that a cyclone will take
 place this month. It is understood in the
 high weather circles in Washington that Mr.
 Cleveland has dug himself a cyclone cellar in the
 rear of the White House, but that he